THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 10, 1840. | NO. XLIII, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1033.)

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue ONE MONTH before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 *ems, or fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Just Recd. & for Sale, Wholesale or Retail,

100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
10 Hogsheads Sugar,
15 do. Molasses,
250 Sacks Salt,
10 Dozen German grass sythes,
6 do. English grain do.,
50 Barrels superfine flour,
20 Boxes bunch Raisins,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, March 27, 1840. tf—

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Estate of John Turner, dec'd., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. TURNER, } Adm'rs.
S. TURNER, }

Rowan County, N. C., April 3, 1840. 3t.

NAILS,

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840.

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the Morus Multicaulis Cuttings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

September 20, 1839. tf.

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extent in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted;

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Boger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, 1840

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CRAIGE.

November 29, 1839. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no gabbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Samuel Foster of Davie County; Gilbreath Dickson and David J. Ramseur of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

Twin Cotton Seed.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr. William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: I transmit to the Senate, herewith, copies of official notes which have passed between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, since my last Message, on the subject of the Resolution of the 17th of January. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, March 26, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth,

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by his Government to make the following communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the boundary negotiation, and the affairs of the disputed territory.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the official note addressed to the undersigned by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 24th of last Dec., in reply to a note from the undersigned of the 2d of Nov. preceding, in which the undersigned protested, in the name of his Government, against the extensive system of aggression pursued by the people of the State of Maine within the disputed territory, to the prejudice of the rights of Great Britian, and in manifest violation of the provisional agreements entered into between the authorities of the two countries at the beginning of the last year.

Her Majesty's Government have also had their attention directed to the public message transmitted by the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, on the 3d of January of the present year.

Upon a consideration of the statements contained in these two official documents, her Majesty's Government regret to find that the principal acts of encroachment which were denounced and complained of on the part of Great Britian, so far from being either disproved, or discontinued, or satisfactorily explained by the authorities of the State of Maine, are, on the contrary, persisted in, and publicly avowed.

Her Majesty's Government have consequently instructed the undersigned once more formally to protest against those acts of encroachment and aggression.

Her Majesty's Government claim and expect from the good faith of the Government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace themselves in the situation in which they stood before the agreements of last year were signed—that they shall therefore retire from the valley of the Aroostook; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner, only for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads or permanent settlements.

Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and as long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression, her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's rights. And her Majesty's Government deem it right to declare that if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be collision between her Majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the people and Government of the United States.

The undersigned has been instructed to add to this communication, that her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to her Majesty's Government by the end of the present month, in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1840. }

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledges to have received Mr. Fox's communication of the 13th instant, in reference to the boundary negotiation and the affairs of the disputed territory. The information given in the closing part of it, that a reply to the last proposition of the United States upon the subject of the boundary may be expected in a short time, is highly gratifying to the President, who has, however, given directions to the undersigned, in making this acknowledgment, to accompany it with the expression of his profound regret that Mr. Fox's note is in no other respect satisfactory.

After the arrangements which, in the beginning of last year, were entered into on the part of the two Governments, with regard to the occupation of the disputed territory, the President had indulged the hope that the causes of irritation which had grown out of this branch of the subject would have been removed.—Relying on the disposition of Maine to co-operate with the Federal Government in all that could lead to a specific adjustment of the principal question, the President felt confident that his determination to maintain order and peace on the border would be fully carried out. He looked upon all apprehensions of designs by the people of Maine to take possesion of the territory, as without adequate foundation; deeming it improbable that on the eve of an amicable adjustment of the question, any portion of the American people would, without cause and without object, jeopard the success of the negotiation and endanger the peace of the country. A troublesome, irritating and comparatively unimportant, because subordinate, subject, being thus disposed of, the President hoped that the parties would be left free at once to discuss and finally adjust the principal question. In this he has been disappointed.—While the proceedings of her Majesty's Government at home, have been attended with unlooked for delays, its attention has been diverted from the great subject in controversy by repeated complaints, imputing to a portion of the people of the United States designs to violate the engagements of their Government; designs which have never been entertained, and which Mr. Fox knows would receive no countenance from this Government.

It is to be regretted that at this late hour, so much misapprehension still exists on the side of the British Government as to the object and obvious meaning of the existing arrangements respecting the disputed territory. The ill success which appears to have attended the efforts of the undersigned to convey, through Mr. Fox to her Majesty's Government, more correct impressions respecting them, calls for a recurrence to the subject, and a brief review of the correspondence which has grown out of it, may tend to remove the erroneous views which prevail, as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangement referred to have been observed.

As Mr. Fox had no authority to make any agreement respecting the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that between him and the undersigned, of the 27th February, 1839, had for its object some provisional arrangement for the restoration and preservation of peace in the territory. To accomplish this object, it provided that her Majesty's officers should not seek to expel, by military force, the armed party which had been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Restook river; and that, on the other hand, the Government of Maine would voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force then within them. Besides this, the arrangement had other objects—the dispersion of notorious trespassers, and the protection of public property from depredation. In case future necessity should arise for this, the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or seperately, according to agreement between the Government of Maine and New Brunswick.

In this last mentioned respect, the agreement looked to some further arrangement between Maine and New Brunswick. Through the agency of General Scott, one was agreed to, on the 23d and 25th of March following, by which Sir John Harvey bound himself not to seek, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to take military possession of the Territory, or to repel from it by military force the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine. On the part of Maine, it was agreed by her Governor that no attempt should be made, without renewed instructions from the Legislature, to disturb by arms the province of New Brunswick in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or interrupt the usual communications between that and the upper provinces. As to possession and jurisdiction, they were to remain unchanged, each party holding, in fact, possession of part of the disputed Territory, but each denying the right of the other to do so. Without that understanding, Maine was, without unnecessary delay, to withdraw her military force, leaving only, under a land agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredations.

In the complaints of infractions of the agreements of the State of Maine, addressed to the undersigned, Mr. Fox has assumed two positions, which are not authorized by the terms of those agreements: 1st, admitting the right of Maine to maintain a civil posse in the disputed territory for the purposes stated in the agreement, he does so with the restriction that the action of the posse was to be confined within certain limits; and 2d, by making the advance of the Maine posse into the valley of the Upper St. Johns, the ground of his complaint of encroachment upon the Madawaska settlement, he assumes to extend the limits of that settlement beyond those it occupied at the date of the agreement.

The United States cannot acquiesce in either of these positions.

In the first place, nothing is found in the agreement subscribed to by Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, defining any limits in the disputed territory within which the operations of the civil posse of Maine were to be circumscribed. The task of preserving the timber recently cut, and of preventing further depredations *within the disputed territory*, was assigned to the State of Maine after her military force should have been withdrawn *from* it; and it was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed, which was to continue in the territory, and to operate in every part of it where its agency might be required to protect the timber already cut, and prevent further depredations, without any limitation whatever, or any restrictions, except such as might be construed into an attempt to disturb by arms the Province of New Brunswick in her possession of the Madawaska settlement, or interrupt the usual communication between the Provinces. It is thus in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the State of Maine has done those acts which have given rise to complaints for which no adequate cause is perceived. The undersigned feels confident that when these acts shall have been considered by her Majesty's Government at home, as explained in his note to Mr. Fox, of the 24th Dec. last, and in connection with the foregoing remarks, they will no longer be viewed as calculated to excite the apprehensions of her Majesty's Government that the faith of existing arrangements is to be broken, on the part of the United States.

With regard to the second position assumed by Mr. Fox, that the advance of the Maine posse along the valley of the Restook to the mouth of Fish River, and into the valley of the Upper St. Johns, is at variance with the terms and spirit of the agreements—the undersigned must observe, that if at variance with any of their provisions, it could only be with those which secure her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick against any attempt to disturb the possession of the Madawaska settlement, and to interrupt the usual communications between New Brunswick and the Upper Provinces. The agreement could only have reference to the Madawaska settlements as confined within their actual limits at the time it was subscribed. The undersigned, in his note of the 24th of December last, stated the reasons why the mouth of Fish River and the portion of the valley of the St. Johns through which it passes, could in no proper sense be considered as embraced in the Madawaska settlements. Were the United States to admit the pretension set up on the part of Great Britain, to give to the Madawaska settlements a degree of constructive evidence which might, at this time, suit the the purposes of her Majesty's colonial authorities, those settlements might soon be made, with like justice, to embrace any portions of the disputed territory; and the right given to the Province of New Brunswick to occupy them temporarily and for a special purpose might, by inference quite as plausible, give the jurisdiction exercised by her Majesty's authorities an extent which would render the present state of the question, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a decision on the merits of the whole controversy in favor of Great Britain. If the small settlement of Madawaska on the north side of the St. Johns means the whole valley of that river—if a boom across the Fish river, and a station of a small posse on the south side of the St. Johns at the mouth of Fish river is a disturbance of that settlement, which is twenty-five miles below, within the meaning of the agreement, it is difficult to conceive that there are any limitations to the pretensions of her Majesty's Government under it, or how the State of Maine could exercise the preventive power with regard to trespassers, which was, on her part, the great object of the temporary arrangement. The movements of British troops, lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the erection of military works for their protection and accommodation, of which authentic information, recently received at the Department of State, has been communicated to Mr. Fox, impart a still graver aspect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact of those military operations established beyond a doubt, left unexplained, or unsatisfactorily accounted for, by Mr. Fox's note of the 7th instant, contains an abiding cause of complaint on the part of the United States against her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements whose main object was to divest a question, already sufficiently perplexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as those with which the proceedings of the British authorities cannot fail to surround it.

It, as Mr. Fox must admit, the objects of the late agreements were the removal of all military force and the preservation of the property from further spoliations, leaving the possession and jurisdiction as they stood before the State of Maine found itself compelled to act against the trespassers; the President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favorably contrasts with that of the colonial authorities of her Majesty's Government. While the one promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of the small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional object, every measure taken or indicated by the other party, is essentially military in its character, and can be justified only by a well founded apprehension that hostilities must ensue.

With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see, without painful surprise, the attempt of Mr. Fox, under instructions from his Government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted by the friendly disposition of the United States

as the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine, much more is he surprised to find it alleged as a ground for strengthening a military force and preparing for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly State, pursuing, within their own borders, their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their agreements to protect the property in dispute from unauthorized spoliation.

The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox in the name of his Government, may most unfortunately happen. But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the Government and people of the United States from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine. That duty is as simple as it is imperative. The construction which is given by her to the treaty of 1783 has been, again and again, in the most solemn manner, asserted also by the Federal Government, and must be maintained, unless Maine freely consents to a new boundary, or unless that construction of the treaty is found to be erroneous by the decision of a disinterested and independent tribunal, selected by the parties for its final adjustment. The President, on assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, all other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the Government of Great Britian to refer the decision once more to a third party.

In all the subsequent steps which have been taken upon the subject by his direction, he has been actuated by the same spirit. Neither his disposition in the matter, nor his opinion as to the propriety of that course, has undergone any change. Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated either by an unwillingness on the part of her Majesty's Government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the Government and people of the United States, or the State of Maine, to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances, apprehend that the responsibility for any consequences which may unhappily ensue, will by the just judgement of an impartial world be imputed to the United States.

The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the Hon. H. S. Fox, &c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a note dated the 13th inst., wherin the undersigned, in conformity with instructions received from his Government, had formally protested against the acts of encroachment and aggression which are still persisted in by armed bands in the employment of the State of Maine within certain portions of the disputed territory.

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mr. Forsyth's note to her Majesty's Government in England; and until the statements and propositions which it contains shall have received the due consideration of her Majesty's Government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add any further reply thereto, excepting to refer to, and to repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the Government of the United States with reference to the existing opinion, that an inflexible adherence to the resolutions that have been announced by her Majesty's Government, for the defence of her Majesty's rights pending the negotiation of the boundary question, offers to her Majesty's Government the only means of protecting these rights from being in a continually aggravated manner, encroached upon and violated.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c., &c., &c.

The correspondence was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1840.

Arnhart, Charles	Kerr, Dr. Samuel
Ager, Wm. H.	Kelly, Edmund
Allen, John H.	Krider, Peter
Anderson, Miss Mary J.	Lucky & Co., Messrs. S.
Andrews, George	Lawrence, James
Blackwelder, John	Lambeth, Wm.
Beard, Jr., Maj. John (2)	Lethcoe, Miss Lucy
Burns, James H.	Lirely, George M.
Barker, John B.	Lipe, Elias and Abraham
Brown, Wilson (2)	Lesly, Saml., care of Jno. C. M'Connaughey.
Barringer, David	Locke, Cyrus
Bradshaw, Austin (2)	Luckey, James
Brown, Henry H.	Lipnan, Solomon
Boyden, Nathaniel	M'Kenzie, Mumford S.
Boggs, Andy	M'Corkle, Miss Nancy
Bailey, Radford	M'Myre, Robert
Bowers, Dervis	Miller, Henry and Wm. C.
Basinger, John	Mull, John
Bradshaw, Robert	Misenhamer, Jonathan
Brown, Moses	Miller, Jonathan
Bishup, R. M.	Morrison, Rufus W.
Bolen, Mrs. Catharina	Moore, Wm. P.
Clarke, Miss Elmira F.	Miller, William
Clemmons, J. A.	Mitchell, James
Caldwell, Thomas	Michule, William C.
Campbell, Mrs. Eliza. J.	Newnan, R.
Cadell, Jesse B.	Neely, Robert
Cotty, Archibald	Parrish, Jesse J.
Dews, Miss Melinda	Parker, Miss Mary
Dent, Mrs. Mary	Pool, Jacob
Dedman, Thomas	President Salisbury Manufacturing Company.
Doland, Henry	
Douglass, John	
Dinkins, Mrs. Sarah	Phillips, Enoch E.
Dixon, Clementine	Pearson, Richmond M.
Edmonds, Samuel	Phillips, David G.
Ellis, Robert (2)	Porter, Deberry
Earnhart, Jacob	Pott, Francis
Eagle, John	Pope, Harrod
Edwards, Mrs. Mary	Robinson, Richd. or Geo.
Fraley, Mrs. Margaret,	Rendleman, John L. (2)
Ferill, Laton	Robinson, Hugh (2)
Fisher, C. F.	Reed, J.
Fuller, John N.	Reed, Jesse
Fearn, Miss Sarah L.	Rice, John
Fitzgerrald, Ira	Ribelin, Samuel
Foard, H. W.	Rice, Edmund
Fraley, George A.	Rutter, William
Folkner, Tavner	Sloan, Sam
File, Jacob	Stoker, Allen
Foard, R. W.	Springs, W. L.
Froback, Mrs. E. M.	Smith, Katharine
Graber, Henry	Smith, Wellington (2)
Gibson, William	Scott, Thomas
Gaines, James L.	Simpson, Thomas
Good, Henderson	Stinson, William
Heldbrunt, Mrs. Sophia	Slaughter, L. D.
Huie, Robt., Huie, Josiah, and Partee, Noah	Stewart, Debory
	Surrath, Beverly
Hellard, Thomas	Swink, Alexander
Horton, A. W.	Thompson, Col. M. (3)
Harbin, Col Caswell (2)	Turk, A. R.
Hall, Solomon	Troutman, John
Hudson, Mrs. Rebecca	Thompson, W. J.
Hamlet, Andrew J.	Winders, Miss Lucy A.
Hill, Abraham	Weeks, E. H.
Hilton, Joseph	Warren, Enoch
Hill, Henry	Watson, H. W.
Jordan, Augustus	Willson, Mrs. Ann
Johnson, George H.	Wan, W. W.
Johnston, Thomas	Weaver, Arthur
Israel, Benjamin	Wilson, Catline
Kincaid, Jesse	Wyatt, Richard
Krider, Leonard	Varin, V. S.

HENRY W. CONNER, P. M.

Salisbury, April 10, 1840. 3w

Hard Times....Food for Reflection.

From the New Haven Register.

THE PRICES OF PRODUCE.

The federalists are already trying to make political capital out of the changes of the seasons, and the dispensations of Providence, whether for good or evil. Do we have seasons of short crops, and consequent high prices for all the necessaries of life—the federal papers at once address themselves to the mechanics, manufacturers, and other consumers, in language something like this: "See now what we have come to, under this wicked administration; you are obliged to pay $10 a barrel for flour, to feed your family, and and yet your wages remain the same as when you paid $5 a barrel.—Things were not so when we had a National Bank." Well, in the next year perhaps the bounties of Providence are showered upon us, as they were last season, in the most profuse abundance. The granaries are full to overflowing—and consequently provisions of all kinds fall in price from their very abundance. The federal panic makers now address themselves to the producers, the farmers, in language like this: "What dreadful times these loco focos have brought about—you cannot get over $6 a barrel for your flour, and corn is so cheap that beef and pork are selling for thirty per cent. or more below former prices. Things were not so when we had a National Bank, and we never shall get matters regulated till this administration is put down, and Nicholas Biddle is made Secretary of the Treasury." We see language substantially like this addressed to the farmers in almost every federal paper that we open. It is the stereotype story for the campaign of 1840. Thus, if we have short crops, and high prices, the mechanics are urged to put down the Administration, because they have to pay so much for the necessaries of life—and if we have full crops, and low prices, the farmers are urged to put the Administration down, because their products are so cheap; and in both instances the exhortation is closed, of course, by attributing all the difficulty to the want of a National Bank. To those farmers, if there are any, who listen to such federal arguments, it may be well to exhibit a few extracts from old papers, showing how the prices of produce ranged in what the federalists would call the "good old days of the National Bank." In Niles' Register under date of October 9th, 1819, we find the following:

"*Wheat.*—The Buffalo Journal of the 14th ult., says, considerable quantities of wheat of the first quality were sold during the past week, at thirty-seven and a half cents a bushel: and the Gazette says, it did not meet a ready sale even at that price."

Again—"There was a considerable sale of good and wholesome flour in Baltimore a few days since which, after the cost of transportation and other incidental expenses were paid, yielded the owner only $1 25 cents the barrel."—*Niles' Register, March* 17, 1821.

This was under the reign of the National Bank, and during the "era of good feelings," in Mr. Monroe's Administration. But no one then had the folly to tell the farmers, that these low prices were owing to the Administration, nor could they be charged to the want of a National Bank. But let us come ten years later—take the year 1830, with a National Bank, and 1840 without a National Bank. The prices in those years in the great western market for bread stuffs and provisions, Rochester, were as follows:

In April, 1830, with a National Bank.	*In Feb. 1840, without a National Bank.*
Wheat, 75 cts. a bushel.	Wheat, 88 cts. a bushel.
Flour, $4.25 a barrel.	Flour, $5.25 a barrel.
Oats, 20 cts. a bushel.	Oats, 31 cts. a bushel.
Corn, 35 do.	Corn, 47 do.
Potatoes, 18 do.	Potatoes, 20 do.
Beef, $2½ to 3 a cwt.	Beef, $4 to 5 per cwt.
Pork, $4 per cwt.	Pork, $5 per cwt.

It will here be seen that when the National Bank was in all its glory, in the palmy days of 1830, the prices of farmers' produce were considerably lower than they now are, under all our present embarrassments. And yet the federalists keep up their everlasting croaking about a National Bank—low prices—loco focoism—as if they really believed there was not intelligence enough in the people of this Republic, to see through such a bungling imposture.

WAGES OF LABOR.

When I hear men assert that the interests of labor are bound up inseperably with the unstable character of our currency, my heart bleeds within me at the thought of the monstrous deception which is attempted. The argument, stripped of its sophistry, is this: High wages can be mantained only by the present elastic credid system; therefore, take care of the banks, and by so doing you take care of the laboring classes.

Again: It is said Spain and Germany, and Italy, are hard money countries: America is a paper money country. Therefore, restrain the licentiousness of our present credit system, curb the arbitrary power of the banks over the currency, and the American laborer would be as wretched as the Spanish, the German, or the Italian laborer. So indifferent are the federalists to popular freedom and popular education, they can see no difference between Italy and New England, except that Italy has no Banks of circulation, and that New England has them as thick as the falling leaves in autumn.

These arguments need only to be stated, in order to expose their fallacy; let the harmlessness of such false appeals teach our opponents respect for the intelligence of the people.

But is it seriously apprehended by any that an increase of specie in the circulation would decrease the wages of the laborer? The laboring class in the United States is not dependent on Banks, but rests self sustained, and is safe, for three causes: 1. The laboring class is not in debt, and therefore has no sympathy with speculators and men who seek wealth without labor. 2. The nation has a vast domain, where most fertile land is always open to the purchasers at moderate prices; where the industrious squatter can, without aid from paper money, achieve an independence. 3. Our currency is alternately contracting as well as expanding. By drawing nearer to the true specie standard, depression is guarded against even more than its opposite; and steady prices, a sure market for manufactures, and a uniform demand for labor, would be the consequence. The pendulum swings too far each way; the tendency of democracy is to repress the extravagances from which speculators alone reap benefits, and to guard against the depressions which at last spread through the land, dismissing the laborer from his employment, diminishing the prices of produce, and carrying grief into the dwellings of the independent manufacturers, whose hearths, but for our unstable currency, would have been gladdened by an honest competence.—*George Bancroft's Address at Hartford.*

In New York, on the 27th ult., Cotton sold for 6 to 10 cents; Flour $5 to $5 12½ per barrel—the market dull—money quite plenty.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, April 10, 1840.

Candidates for Sheriff, in Rowan:

COL. R. W. LONG, | JOHN H. HARDIE.

☞ We are authorized to announce COL. JOHN M. SMITH a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Davidson county.

Upon reflection, we have declined, for the present, for reasons assigned to the author, publishing the communication of 'Vindex,' reviewing Mr. Morehead's speech at Davidson.

We have on file a very important letter from the Vice President of the United States, assigning his reasons for declining to present to the Senate an abolition petition sent to him by Lewis Tappan of New York, signed by 140 females. This letter takes the highest grounds in favor of the South on this vital question, and we regret our inability to publish it this week;—it shall appear in our next.

Extract from the answer of General Harrison's "*secret committee*" to the Oswego Association:

"The *policy is*, that Gen. Harrison *make no further pledges*, TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE."

This sentence should be stereotyped, and placed at the head of every republican newspaper in the Union: it will do more towards opening the eyes of the People to the manœuvres of the janus-faced combination of Tariff and Anti-Tariff—Abolition and Anti-Abolition—Bank and Anti-Bank, Federalists in sustaining Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, than a hundred speeches and pamphlets.

"*The Grand Jury matter.*—We decline for the present, to publish the LECTURE to the Grand Jury on the naughtiness of their conduct in expressing their views of political matters, concocted, we learn, by two gentlemen lately from Florida, (one an office-holder,) and purporting to be signed by five very estimable citizens of this county, constituting a part of the Jury. We do this because the signatures to the copy furnished us, are not in the handwriting of the gentlemen whose names are to it, and because we learn there is serious doubt whether all of them signed it, or authorized their names to be signed to it."

The above specimen of "fairness and liberality" is from the last number of our neighbor, the "Watchman," and fully explains the object of the *movers* in getting up the paper to which a majority of the Grand Jury were persuaded to sign their names. "What a spectacle does the Watchman now present!" This is the second time, recently, it has refused to publish a paper expressive of the sentiments of a portion of the freemen of this county—couched in the most respectful language, merely because they differed with the views of the conductors of that paper. Is this candor? Is it impartiality? Does it accord with the character of a free and independent press? The reasons assigned above by the conductors of the 'Watchman,' for refusing to publish the views of the minority of the Jury, *are not* the real motives which prompted that course, and they know it. They were informed by the Editor of this paper, that he was then using the original, and sent them a correct copy, as requested, and they could have easily seen the original if that was their reason for not publishing it. But they deliberately suppressed the truth, so eloquently expressed by the minority, in order to advance their partizan schemes—to produce political effect abroad—notwithstanding, if we are not misinformed, some of those who signed the majority paper were persuaded to do so alone, under the consideration that it was not to be used for electioneering purposes. Did the conductors of the Watchman first inquire *who wrote* the majority paper, before they would publish it? Was it, too, written by an *office-holder*? Or will they dare come out and say the majority paper was written by the Foreman of the Grand Jury? We presume not?

The whole game of the federalists, here as elsewhere, is one series of evasions and deceptions.

We hope, after this, no republican in this county will ask, or expect, the courtesies of liberality and candor from the "Watchman."

☞ *Secret Committee over Gen. Harrison.*—We last week published a correspondence between the Union Association of the village of Oswego, N. Y., and the *Confidential Committee* of General Harrison, and at the time, made some comments on its extraordinary character.—We again advert to the subject, to show in a clearer light the general policy adopted by the Harrisonits, as disclosed through the correspondence of that Committee.

It would seem that the General is no longer permitted to sit down to his desk and answer his own Letters, addressed to him by his fellow citizens, calling for *his opinions* as to the policy he may adopt, should he be elected President, but must hand them over to his Guardians, appointed for the purpose, and let them dictate answers for him!

The first developement from this Honorable Committee, that has as yet met the *public eye*, was the correspondence alluded to, in which it is declared that, "*the policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position,*" as a candidate for the Presidency.

The second is, that whatever he has said, written, or done, on the great political topics of the day, must be all taken for granted; and that they are to be hunted up from all quarters of the country, collected and published under the eye of his Guardians, and palmed on the public for *his opinions now*.

Was there ever such a political manœuvre attempted to be palmed upon the American people before?

Here is a man, a candidate for the highest office in the American Republic, and when he is asked by letters or otherwise, what his present views are on certain points, touching the dearest interests of our common country, he keeps *mum*, and says go and ask *my committee*, and they will tell you, or give you a pamphlet on the subject.

If he be asked, are you in favor of receiving and referring abolition petitions to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, he says, go and ask my committee.

Are you in favor of a United States Bank.—The response is the same—ask my committee.—Are you in favor of assuming the State Debts by the General Government, or taxing the people to raise a *surplus revenue* to emancipate our slaves, he answers as before—go and ask my committee.

Hitherto, it has been the practice, not only to *ask*, but to *know* of those who seek office, what their political opinions are at the time when questioned—not what they were in days that are past and gone; and if this has been the policy of the country heretofore, why should an exception be made in the case of old Gen. Harrison? Is his situation so *very peculiar* that it ought not, *nay, must not*, be enquired into at present? Are not even his friends permitted to ask and to know what they may expect from him, provided he should be elected President of the United States?

Certainly, there must be something wrong in this matter, or his Confidential Committee would not have adopted this new and extraordinary mode of electioneering.—The truth is, the whole scheme, from his nomination down to the secret policy adopted by this Committee, is nothing more nor less than a labored effort to conceal from the American people a definite plan of his Administration. And thus keep together the whole mass of politicians and others composing the party opposed to the present Administration.—Therefore, to publish his true position, or "*make any further declaration of his principles for the public eye*," would blow up the whole scheme, and leave the old General, as he now is, a very worthy and eminent Citizen of Ohio, and "*the* Farmer of North Bend."

In the South, his supporters affirm that he is not an Abolitionist, and by this means, many are induced to go for him that otherwise would not.—In the North, the Abolitionists unite upon him, and boast of his being *their candidate*, and by this means, the Abolitionists are secured, and thus the game is played.

But if a definite policy were to be adopted by the party supporting Gen. Harrison, and a Southern man asks him—*are you an Abolitionist*? and he answers as a plain honest man should, if he is—*yes*, I am;—he would then say to him, sir, I cannot support you. If, on the contrary, he says—*no*, I am *not*; then the Abolitionists would drop him as they would a hot potatoe. So you see, gentle reader, the only plan is, for the "Hero of Tippecanoe" to keep dark, and to have his confidential committee speak for him. But will the highminded and honorable portion of any party tolerate such a course of deception? In short, will the people give their votes to any man who is afraid or ashamed to avow his real *sentiments* on questions involving the interests and happiness of the American people? If such should prove to be the case, we are greatly deceived in the American character.

WHIG *VS.* WHIG.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Whig*, thus discourses upon the great benefits of *free* banking, as it is called:

"From all accounts, the Free Banking system has worked to admiration in New York. The experiment is pronounced the most successful ever made. Notwithstanding the effects of the sudden revulsion that shook them and prostrated the rest of the commercial world, not a single failure has occurred. Not one, it is said, has lost a dollar by the Free Banks. If this be true the system deserves to be better known and more widely extended.

"In Georgia, owing to the *multiplied restrictions* imposed uponit, the system has not had a *fair trial*."

We suppose the "multiplied restrictions" spoken of by the "Whig," are, that the Georgians had sense and firmness enough to tie up, somewhat, the hands of these shaving shops, and make them fulfil their engagements; and therefore they have not had a "*fair trial*" at swindling the honest laborer out of his hard earnings! But the *Tuscaloosa Whig* is unfortunate, to say the least of it, in the encomiums it bestows upon the New York system of "free banking."

A late No. of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a leading *Whig* paper, thus shows up this stupendous *humbug*:

"*Free Banking.—A Big Concern.*—With regard to the "Great Western Bank," recently started in this city, we must caution our friends up the river against its Post Notes. They are worthless. The President, Phelps, is an ordinary bank note engraver, with no means, little capacity for, or knowledge of, banking—except that gained from his connection with the exploded Hudson Bank.

"We doubt if the whole stock, fixtures and assets of this Great Western Bank of $50,000,000! together with the private responsibilities of its three directors, are worth more than a certain lot of empty hogsheads recently sold as mercantile decoy ducks by one of the "trio."

"The title of our general banking law reads thus—"An act to authorise the business of banking." If the unsuspecting community are to be imposed upon so often by these fraudulent institutions, we would suggest that the Legislature amend the title of the act, so that it will read, "An act to authorize the business of swindling." These proceedings would then at least have the merit of being legalized."

Southern Literary Messenger.—This valuable Literary periodical for March is upon our table A cursory glance at its Table of Contents has fully convinced us that the Messenger still maintains its high reputation for literary talent and attraction. We would be much pleased to see this meritorious work more extensively patronised in this section of country, and will take great pleasure in sending on the names of any of our friends who may wish to subscribe for it. The subscription price per annum, in advance, is $5 only.

It is said Henry Clay intends to resign his seat in the United States Senate in May next, and retire to the shades of Ashland.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the "Florence Enquirer," a new paper just started at Florence, Ala., by our old friend R. H. Madra, formerly of this town. Though somewhat "crooked" in politics, we wish him great success, *pecuniarily*.

North Carolina Rail Roads.—This winter has been signalized in North Carolina by two important events, each worthy of the highest praise.—The one the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and the other, the completion of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road. The former is little short of 90 miles, and the latter about 160, making together nearly 250 miles of Rail Road finished in North Carolina—yes, in the good old State of North Carolina, heretofore stigmatized with the epithet of "Rip Van Winkle."

How many States are there that can boast of having 250 miles of Rail Road in full tide of successful operation, begun and finished in the short space of 2 or 3 years?

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is wholly a private enterprize, projected by the patriotic and enterprising citizens of Raleigh, and most liberally sustained by their subscriptions.

The State it would seem did not contribute a single dollar to the work.—Too much praise, therefore, cannot well be bestowed on the individuals owning this Rail Road, and most sincerely do we hope that they will reap the fruits of their patriotism and enterprize, in large profits on their stock. They are richly deserving it.

The Wilmington and Roanoke enterprize presents another interesting feature in the Rail Road *navigation* of North Carolina. This road, as before stated, is 160 miles in length, and is chiefly indebted to the State for success.—An appropriation of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars from her funds, has enabled the Company to do what perhaps never would have been done. But nevertheless, the managers of this road, which is the pride and boast of the State, certainly deserve great credit for the energy and untiring industry, by which it was accomplished.—We hope most sincerely, that this enterprize will meet the fondest anticipations of the Company, and richly remunerate them and the State for all investments. We here acknowledge the receipt from the Company of a polite invitation to join them on the 15th inst., to celebrate the completion of this road, and gladly would we be present on an occasion so auspicious to the enterprize of North Carolina, but private engagements prevent.—We say to our fellow citizens on the subject of Internal Improvements, *go ahead*.

Of those who have the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road in safe keeping, we would respectfully ask, "Where art thou?"—and echo answers—"Where?"

☞ *More "Whig Unanimity."*—If the maxim, that a man's merit is to be measured by the estimation in which his neighbors hold him, shall be applied to Gen. Harrison, his chance for public favor is a poor one indeed. Read the following:

FROM THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) STATESMAN.

MADISON COUNTY, March 16, 1840.

MR. MEDARY—SIR: We, the undersigned, believing that General Harrison is supported by the ancient Federal Tories, and the modern Abolitionists and Anti-Masons; and believing, as we do, that these isms threaten the dissolution of the Union, therefore, we withdraw from the Whigs, and will vote for the little Dutchman.—*J. C. Clouse, Abner Fouts, James C. Ryan, Samuel Clegg, Peter Vanhorn.*

Now for a dose or two from Knox county. Read and understand. He is one of the delegates to the 22d convention, and he is not the only one that returned disgusted with the fooleries of Federalism.

From the Mount Vernon Banner.

MORE SCREWS LOOSE.

MR. ELLIS: This is to certify that I used to belong to the Whig party, but have left them because they support the banking institutions which are not bound for the redemption of their notes; and I will now support the Democratic party, because they are in favor of making the stockholders individually bound for the redemption of their notes. I went to Columbus to the Federal Harrison Abolition Convention, and saw the performance, and thought it was disgusting to any decent man. HENRY ARMSTRONG.

Centerburg, March 18, 1840.

MR. ELLIS: This is to certify, that I did vote the Whig ticket in 1838, but I have seen the falsity of the sentiments of that party, and shall now support the Democratic party, for I believe in the principles of the that party. W. H. MARSHALL,

March 18, 1840.

Rumors of great changes in favor of Harrison in Ohio, have been published in the federal papers throughout the country. Well, in the same paper from which we take the above, we find letters published from eight gentlemen of high standing from various parts of the State, contradicting rumors that they had changed for Harrison. And such is about the truth of all the "changes for Harrison," which are rung in the public ear by the federal presses to deceive the people.

Distrous State of Jamaica, owing to Negro Emancipation.—We take the following from the New Orleans American, of March 7th:

We are indebted to the Captain of the schooner Two Pollies, says a Mobile paper, for files of Jamaica papers to the 19th ult. They contain no miscellaneous or commercial news of interest.

The Captain represents the Island to be in a most deplorable condition. The emancipated negroes were burning and destroying buildings in every direction. So great an influence had this calamity on the value of property, that the most valuable estates had been sold, in some instances, for one-seventh of their original cost.

"Perhaps," says the Cornwall Chronicle of the 8th ult., "in the history of no nation is to be found so complete a depreciation of properties, as that which has taken place in the West Indies since the abolition of slavery. Such was to be expected after the law came into operation, but certainly not to the degree to which it has fallen."

The praedal labor was attached to the soil, and the absolute property of the master, which of itself formed the standard of valuation. In fact, the wealth of the individual was calculated by the number of his laborers. They represented his money capital, but by one stroke of British policy was annihilated, at once, the strength of his husbandry, without obtaining a sufficient substitute for that which erst could be wielded to his advantage, by the keeping up of the cultivation of the soil."

Gov. Pennington and his Broad Seal.—The conduct of Gov. Pennington is happily illustrated by the following:—A certain man about to pass from time, called in a scribe to write his will, in the course of which he bequeathed to each of his heirs a valuable plantation;—the scribe stopped short and queried, "Sir, you have no such property to bequeath." The dying man replied, "Sir, that is none of your business—it is my business to have it."—*Baltimore Post.*

The Secret.—We were at a loss to divine the motive which prompted the attack of Mr. Morehead in his Davidson speech, upon this press and the other republican presses of the State, charging that they were secretly supported by the General Government. Mr. Morehead laid it down as an *invariable rule*, we understand, that whenever any man, or set of men, designed to do an evil deed, they always took care to charge just such a design upon others, and while the indignation of the community was heaped upon the innocent, the real offenders were engaged in the accomplishment of their designs. We are willing to take up Mr. Morehead's axiom, and to try *him* by it.

A certain Mr. Zevely, who formerly Edited a Federal Whig paper at Greensboro', under the immediate eye, if not under the control, of Mr. Moorhead, was lately installed as "associated editor" of the Fayetteville Observer, but he had hardly got warm in his chair, before he issued a Prospectus to publish a federal paper in Raleigh—and in the short space of six days, issued the first number, to the utter astonishment of even the Whigs of Raleigh, who themselves could not account for the steam-like velocity of such movements. The following, from the Raleigh Standard, explains this matter:

"A Mr. Zevely (recently an editor at Greensboro', the residence of Mr. Morehead,) has established a press in Raleigh; which was so quickly done after being talked of, that no one could believe that the editor had much more than time enough to write the Prospectus. It is customary to issue the prospectus of a paper several months previous to publication, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers.

"The prospectus of the "Beacon" was issued on the 28th of Feb., 1840, and the first number appeared 4th of March, 1840. Now let this question be put to every man of common sense, whether or not, within the space of six days, the editor could have procured subscribers enough to support his paper or even to justify him in commencing. The answer must be irresistibly in the negative. It follows, then, that there must be a secret hole, a sugar gourd, into which the editor, monkey-like, is permitted to thrust his dirty paw. Coming as he does from Greensboro', (though not directly,) is it not very likely that Mr. M. knows something of this secret hole? Is it not then very probable, that this editor has come to Raleigh for the sole purpose of advancing the claims of Mr. Morehead? And as the birth of this paper was rather premature, and therefore calculated to excite suspicion, is it at all strange that Mr. M., in order to divert public attention, should make charges of corruption, in advance, upon the Editor of the "Standard," and the other Editors in the State who have opposed his election? Although at Hillsborough, Mr. M. addressed the common farmers of Orange as the "ignorant class," he will find that the people generally have sense enough to detect his tricks, however cunningly laid."

North Eastern Boundary.—On our first page will be found the correspondence, alluded to in our last, between Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington.—We will only remark concerning this correspondance, that we consider it at least betokening, on the part of the British Minister, any thing but a disposition to settle peaceably this long standing controversy.

The following Resolution, recently passed by the Legislature of Maine, and the remarks of Mr. Buchannan and Mr. Benton, made in the United States Senate on the 31st ultimo, to be found under our Congressional head, will place our readers in possession of the light in which this question is viewed at Washington and in Maine.

Resolved, That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the Boundary Question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the disputed territory; and, in the name of a sovereign State, we call upon the National Government to fulfil its constitutional obligation to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary; and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our territory.

HARD TIMES.

The friends of a United States Bank and of an irredeemable paper currency, attribute all the pecuniary embarrassments of the country to the policy pursued by the General Government, and to the *Sub-Treasury* system, which, as yet, is not known to our laws. Indeed, the cry of "hard times" is mainly relied upon by the federalists to drive the republican freemen of this country into the support of a man for the Presidency upon whose political heresies they have again and again passed condemnation. We should relax greatly in our admiration of our boasted system of republican government, if we could believe that the people had created in the General Government an *agent* that can, at its will and pleasure, blight and destroy the indomitable spirit of enterprize and industry of the hardy yeomanry of this land;—an agent that can ruin the currency, destroy our credit, and depreciate the value of all descriptions of property and produce in this vast empire of inexhaustible resources. We ask, can it be possible that the mere act of the General Government collecting, and disbursing *immediately*, $40,000,000, where there is a circulation of $500,000,000, produce such direful consequences to the currency, trade, and labor of the country? No intelligent, reflecting man will answer yea. The evil lies not so much in the *mode* or *manner* of collecting and disbursing the revenues of Government, as in the corrupt and corrupting banking system with which the labor and energies of our citizens are pressed to the earth, and the productions of their industry rendered valuless.

As a happy illustration of our views on this subject, we call the reader's attention to the following communication:

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: In the address put forth by the majority of the Rowan Grand Jury, and which was no doubt, drawn up by one of the Federal Lawyers, we see the following words: "We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that a heavy pressure now exists in this community. Our citizens are vexed and harrassed with debt, trade is dull and languishing, our products for market are extremely low, money is scarce," &c.,—and then the address goes on to attribute the whole of these evils to the General Government.—I propose, Messrs. Editors, in a short manner, to examine the truth and reasonableness of these charges against the General Government.

The first charge is, "that our citizens are harrassed with debt." Now I would respectfully ask, how is the Government to blame for this? The Government did not force our citizens to go in debt. Those who are in debt, went in of their own free will, without any knowledge or compulsion on the part of the Government.

Why, then, should the Government be condemned because the people have gone in debt? The charge is as ridiculous as it is illiberal.

The next charge is,—"that trade is dull, and produce low." Now, I am greatly at a loss to find out how Government is to blame for this. Every person of common sense knows that good prices at home depend mainly on the demand for our products in foreign markets. If the people of other Countries do not stand in need of our products, they won't buy them, of course we can't sell them, and they become a drug on our hands.

Government has no power to force foreign nations to buy from us; and this being the case, I should like to know how Government is to blame for low prices!—I think it will take all the Federal Lawyers in America to show it.

The next misdemeanor charged on the Government is, that "money is scarce." That money is scarce, I think no one will doubt; but I would like to have explained to me how the Government is to blame for this.

The Government has no way of making money plenty. Government can make money scarce only by taking it away from the people by high taxes; but this is not now the case for the taxes have been reduced, and are still going down. How, then, is Government to blame for the scarcity of money? The charge is a senseless one, made either through ignorance, or a design to impose upon the People.

But although I cannot see, nor can any body else see, how Government can make money either scarce or plenty, we may all see and know that there *is another power* that can and has done it. There is *another power* that has, of late years, grown up in this country, that is already greater than the Government, and, unless checked, will soon be greater than the People. It is this power, and not the Government, that has brought the pressure on the Country, and that has made money scarce. What power is this?—*It is the power of the Banks.* Yes, the Banking system is the whole cause of the pressure and difficulties that now afflict this country from one end to the other;—and the people may rely on it, they never will see better times, until this Banking system is brought to an end or greatly changed for the better. The Banks in this State have for some time past been waging war against the people, and they are every day growing worse. That they will break up thousands, is now certain; but that they are sealing their own doom, as they ruin others, is equally certain. It is time that the people should begin to understand this Banking system; and when they do understand it, they will see that it is not the Government, but these heartless and soulless institutions that make money plenty or scarce, at their will and pleasure.

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: I have lately seen a Pamphlet, purporting to be the Life of Gen. W. H. Harrison, and which was written expressly to take in the people, and has been sent out by thousands and hundreds of thousands to every part of the country. Not a few of them have been sent by the Federal members of Congress into this County and District. I am told, by good authority, that hundreds have been sent here to the Federal Candidates in this County for distribution, franked by Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, Truman Smith of Hartford, Connecticut, (wonder if he was one of the members of the Hartford Convention of 1813? if so, wonder if he expects to convert the Republicans of Rowan to Federalism by such and other means?) and other members of Congress, and that large batches are soon expected, printed in Dutch, expressly to operate on the German population of our County.

The very pictures and devices printed on this life of Harrison, show what the Federal leaders think of the people. On the first page of the pamphlet sent me, is a large horse in the style of Col. Long's Lath, or Sarpedon, with high head, bowed neck, and switch tail. By his side, stands a man in boots to his knees, spurs, white breeches, epauletts on his shoulders, and hat in hand. This, I presume, is intended for the General himself. Just such a picture may be seen stuck up on the door of every mill, and blackmith shop in the country.

I would ask you, Messrs. Editors, whether these members of Congress, and others of the same party who have such horror of spending Uncle Sam's money by the franking privilege and by printing pamphlets, think that the people are so childish as to be caught with a picture of a man holding a horse? I should like to know whether the man holding the horse is a correct likeness of General Harrison, if so, it is no wonder he is called the *hard Cider Candidate*, for to me he looks like a hard looking old man—and if it were not for his epauletts, no one would take him to be a General.

Messrs. Editors, we are told frequently by writers of *good taste*, first "to look on *this picture* and then on *that*." This beautiful sentence struck me with great force when my eye caught the picture on the first page and then on the last.

Having described the first, I will now proceed to give you my ideas of the latter. The picture on the last page is a *log cabin* and a barrel of hard cider, &c. Then comes the pictures of two men, one of which is the old hero himself, but the horse is not there. I suppose he has been put up in the stable. The General this time has not on his boots, or spurs, nor his regimental coat, nor his epauletts; he is bare-headed, and looks as if he had been making pretty free with "*hard cider*," or something still stronger.

To conclude, Messrs. Editors, this picture affair plainly shows what these Harrisonites think of the understandings of the people.

Instead of giving arguments, facts, and reasons, they send out pictures of horses, log cabins, and cider barrels, and hope, by these means, to charm the great mass and carry them for this worn out old man. But they will find, after the excitement is over, that the people are not so easily taken in as they seem to think, and that the only way to convince free men, is to treat them as men, not as children.

OLD ROWAN.

The proceedings of a meeting in Davidson were received too late for this week's paper. They shall be given in our next.

From the New York Herald Extra, of March 28.

Seventeen days later from China—Entire stoppage of the Foreign Trade—War between England and China—the American trade still going on.

This morning early, the Navigator was announced off the Hook, from Canton, with seventeen days later from the Celestial Empire.

This news is of the highest importance. The American trade still continued at the latest dates. These were the principal causes of guards up and down the Canton river.

The evening before the Navigator sailed from Toon Koo, letters arrived from Canton, stating that the Yum Chac, (Linn the Commissioner,) was determined to put a stop to transhipping of British property to Canton, under the flags of other nations, as has been hitherto done, and urging the utmost despatch in loading the vessels taken up for freight to Whampoa, as there was great danger that they would be shut out of the Bogue in a week. It was the general opinion that an entire stoppage to the foreign trade would take place ere long.

After the battle between the Chinese and the British at the Bogue, the troops of the latter went to Macao, and took away all the British residents. The Chinese Admiral had died of his wounds. The Commissioner Linn, had sent an express to Pekin, with an account of the battle, and for the purpose of procuring the orders of the Emperor for future operation.

Mexico and Texas.—The New Orleans papers publish the following extract of a letter recently received by the Mexican Consul of that city from Gen. Arista:

Headquarters, Caderita, Feb. 14, 1840.

"On the 25th of this month, I shall commence a combined movement on the Rio Grande with 2,000 men and ten pieces of artillery; leaving 1,000 men to cover Tampico, and 1,000 more to garrison Matamoras. I recommend this news to be spread in the country adjoining Texas, on your side, in order that emigration may be suspended. Under my command and that of Gen. Canalizo, are now mustered 4,300 men. Matamoras and Tampico are strongly fortified; and we are not only prepared to receive, but actually intend to go in pursuit of the enemies of our country."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, March 30.—A number of petitions praying the passage of a national bankrupt law were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Bill from the House authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes was then taken up and passed—yeas 25, nays 8.

In the House, it being petition day, the States were called for the presentation of petions. Mr. Gates, of N. Y., presented a petition praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting the use of ardent spirits in the Army and Navy, and its sale in the Capitol. Mr. Adams and other abolitionists presented several abolition petitions, which, under the rules, were not received.

In Senate, March 31.—The Resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 18th May coming up, Mr. Lumpkin addressed the Senate in its favor.

Mr. Buchanan said, he agreed with the Senator from Georgia on this subject, and had voted with him throughout. His legislative experience, which was not short, had taught him that seldom was there a determined purpose evinced to transact the business of Congress until a day was fixed for the close of the session. As to this question of the Northeastern boundary, the British Government last July (he spoke from recollection) submitted a proposition to this Government for its settlement. This not proving satisfactory, our Government submitted to the British Government a counter *projet*, to which, as yet, no answer has been received. He was very glad to learn from the communication of the British Minister, which was read in this body on Thursday last, though he did not like the temper displayed in that paper, that an answer might be shortly expected. When the expected answer to our counter *projet* is received, we will see day light on this question. We will then be informed whether the British Government accedes to the proposition, and is disposed to settle it amicably, or whether she refuses, and in that event we will know what we have to do. He was not willing to vote for fixing the 18th of May as the day of adjournment, but he thought that in all human probability the reply of the British Government would be received before the first of June. Should the answer be unpropitious, which Heaven forbid, we can postpone it until such measures can be passed as we may deem necessary for the protection of the country.

Mr. Benton said, he was opposed to acting on this question of adjournment at the present time. He was one of those who anxiously desired peace—peace with all nations; but he was also of opinion, that to preserve peace we should show to the world that we were prepared to defend ourselves. And he was also of opinion that the manner in which we had squandered the public money among the several States, had encouraged a foreign nation to push us to a point. Our immense frontier, embracing an extent of not less than six thousand miles, as is generally known, is in as defenceless a condition as could be wished by an enemy. It was even, in some respects, in a worse situation than at the commencement of the last war with Great Britain.—To be sure, we had some fortifications; but many of them were without armaments, and defenceless, and could be taken possession of by an enemy, and made a means of annoyance to us instead of defence. They would be turned against us, instead of being useful against our enemies. The Senate, some days since, passed a resolution which was offered by the Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Norvell,] calling on the Secretary of War for such information as he possessed relative to warlike preparations by a neighboring nation on the Northern and North-eastern frontier. The reply to that resolution has not yet been received, but every Senator is aware that extensive preparations are going on along the whole line of our Northern frontier—from Lake Superior to Passamaquoddy bay. That along this whole line, the British Government are not only constructing permanent fortifications, which every nation has an unquestioned right to do, but that she is also constructing field works, which imply approaching operations, and which, under the laws of nations, we had a right to demand what occasion they were intended for. But we need not confine our observation to our Northern frontier for signs of warlike preparations, but we may look to the mouth of the Columbia, that important portion of our territory which my friend and colleague [Mr. Linn] so appropriately and perseveringly endeavors to turn our attention to. Not only to the mouth of that important river, but to the Bermudas, may our attention be turned to the warlike preparations that are being made. We can also point to the Bahamas—to the greatly increased facility of communication between Great Britain and Halifax—to the concentration of troops in provinces bordering on our frontier; all exhibited evidences of preparing for a state of hostilities.

Mr. President, it is time that we cease plundering our country, and begin to defend it. The miserable business of dividing surplus revenue, and land revenue, should be scouted from our councils. The armor of defence is what the nation should wear. If we wish to preserve peace, we must show a will to resist aggression. The nation which refuses to defend itself invites aggression. The dark clouds are gathering around us. We see them far above the horizon, North, South, East, and West. Great Britian prepares all her points; we remain supine; Congress remains supine. All the admonitions of the late and present Administrations to prepare in peace for war, have been disregarded; and now we are taunted with our defenceless state. At the last session of Congress, resolutions requiring the heads of the War and Navy Departments to submit plans for the general and permanent defence of the country, were sent from this chamber. One of these Departments has answered this resolution; the other is preparing it. When they come in we shall see what the general and permanent defence of the country requires; we shall have a general plan to discuss. In the meantime, impending events may require accelerated action; and he was not for adjourning, or even discussing the question of adjournment, until these events were further developed.

After some further discussion, the Resolution was laid upon the table—yeas 23, nays 17.

In the House, after some unimportant business was transacted, the *gag law* of Mr. Bell was taken up, and that gentleman addressed the House on it to the hour of adjournment.

In Senate, April 1.—After the reception and reference of a large number of petitions and memorials, the Bill appropriating $100,000 for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois came up. Several amendments were proposed and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House.—The proposition to print the evidence and journal of the committee of Elections was further debated, and before taking any question thereon, Mr. Bell claimed and obtained the floor on his *gag-law*, and spoke until the hour of adjournment.

In Senate, April 2.—The Cumberland Road Bill was again taken up. Mr. Preston moved to strike out $100,000, and insert $75,000, which was adopted. Mr. Clay then spoke on the Bill until the hour of adjournment.

Correspondence of the "American Statesman."

Washington, March 29th, 1840.

The last week has been a time of great interest and excitement here. The attempt of the Whigs to embarrass the operations of the Government, and to throw discredit on the Administration, by refusing to it such supplies as were necessary to meet its obligations, produced much feeling here. The opposition to the Treasury note bill was of the most determined and factious character, and the only object of the Whigs, after all, was to delay it, for they did not dare to vote against it. On the final passage of the bill, some of the Whigs shunned the vote, and others voted for it—so the vote stood 110 for the bill, and 66 against it.

The House met on Tuesday last, with a determination, on the part of the majority, to take the bill out of Committee; but the Whigs, though the discussion had been exhausted, and they had nothing to urge against the passage of the bill, continued to consume the time in "log cabin" speeches, till 12 o'clock at night: when an attempt was made to report the bill. The Whigs then resorted to one of their old tricks, which was to refuse to vote, and thereby force the Committee to rise for want of a quorum. This game was continued the whole night, and the House sat till five o'clock the next day, making the unparalleled sitting of *twenty nine hours*—when wearied, exhausted, and disgusted, they adjourned, with the understanding that the bill should be disposed of the next day. The next day did not mend the matter, and it was not till a late hour on Friday night that the bill was passed.

Most of the discussions during this long session related to anything else but the Treasury note bill. The scenes which took place, were justly described by Mr. Pickens, as, scenes of confusion and disgrace."

Not even the imminent danger of a foreign war, which became apparent upon the communication to the Senate by the recent correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, could arrest the factious course of the Whigs in the House. They still continued their clamor about the abuses of the Administration, and true to their vocation, endeavored to place their own country in the wrong as to the controversy with Great Britian. It was said that "this belligerent correspondence was got up by the Administration to direct the attention of the people from their corruptions," that a war about the saw-logs would be unnecessary and absurd, &c. It was remarked, that these speeches were exact copies of the federal speeches of the British party in 1812.

Destructive fire in New Orleans.—A fire broke out on the night of the 13th, which destroyed property estimated at between $100,000 and $300,000. It commenced in the Store of Messrs. David Felt, & Co., stationers, in the second story, and in less than two hours, the whole range of fine four story buildings, from the store of Messrs. Tool & Barriers to the corner of Customhouse street, presented a complete mass of ruins.

Baltimore, March 21.

The Libel Case.—At the opening of the City Court, this morning, the Attorney General stated that, on reflection, he had concluded not to prosecute the indictment against Mr. Breckenridge any farther, and therefore entered a *nolle prosequie*, which terminates all further proceedings in the case. The same disposition was made of the indictment against the Rev. Mr. Cross, the associate editor of the Rev. Dr. Breckenbridge, in the publication of the Literary and Religious Magazine.

Acquittal of James Wood.—The trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of James Wood, the confectioner, for the murder of his daughter, Sarah Ann Peake, last Autumn, was closed last night at 10 o'clock, the Jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty, *on the ground of insanity.*"

The trial was terminated somewhat sooner than was expected, the case having been submitted to the jury without argument and under merely a charge from the Court at the instance of Messrs. Johnson and Brooke on the part of the Commonwealth.

The evidence to sustain the ground of insanity was regarded so great, as not to require discussion on either side, and the evidence was followed by a brief charge from Judge King, after which the jury retired for a few minutes, and returned with verdict as given above. Wood remains in the custody of the court under the act of Assembly providing for such cases, and will be immediately removed from prison to a lunatic asylum, there to be confined as long as his condition may seem to require.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

Profitable Voyage.—The Inquirer, published in Nantucket, states that one of the whale ships which recently arrived at that place from the Pacific, is estimated to have cleared more than a dollar an hour, besides interest on cost, &c., from the time she sailed, until the hour of her arrival.

Florida.—The Savannah Georgian, of the 29th ult., has the following items:

Indian Murders.—Every week brings its tale of blood. Captain Brooks, of the General Clinch, informs us, that some time last week, the Rev. Mr. McRea, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was killed while riding his circuit in Indiana, within three miles of Micanopy.

Also, that an express arrived at Garey's Ferry on Saturday evening, bringing intelligence of the capture and destruction of a train of wagons, some where in Middle Florida. The wagons were burned, the mules killed, and the sergeant in command of the train mortally wounded.

Year of the World.—The first day of the year 1840 of the Christian era, was the 25th of the month Tebet, in the year of the world 5600, according to the Jewish account; the commencement of the year 7348, according to the Constantinopolitan account; and the beginning of the year 7332, according to the Alexandrian account—and the year 900,000, by the Chinese computation.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Davie County, on the 4th instant, Mrs. RACHAEL HUNTER, wife of Mr. Jno. Hunter. Mrs. Hunter had been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years previous to her death, and was greatly esteemed for her piety and many amiable qualities by all her acquaintances.

In Davie County, on the 6th instant, ALEXANDER SMOOT, Esq., a most worthy and respectable citizen.

On Saturday morning, the 29th of February last, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. HUGH WELCH, of this place, aged about thirty years. The recent connection of the deceased with the publication of the "Intelligencer," enables us to testify fully to his great moral worth. His unexceptionable deportment, sustained by a vigorous and well disciplined mind, had secured to him many devoted friends, and the love and esteem of all his acquaintances. He was a native of Surry county, North Carolina, and at an early age became proprietor of a newspaper in Salisbury, in the same State.—Having resolved to risk his fortune in the South-west, he removed to Tuscaloosa, and soon after volunteered his services in the Florida campaign of '36, the exposure of which, established his disease. His remains were interred with masonic honors, by a large number of the fraternity, of which he was a distinguished member.—Macon (Mississippi) Intelligencer.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an Instalment of Twenty-five dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned on the 1st of May next. By order of the Directors of the Company.

WM. H. HORAH, Treasurer, S. M. C.

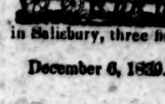
Salisbury, N. C., April 10, 1840. 3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as attorney for Martha Thornton, offers for sale 777¾ Acres of Land, situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., on the waters of Big and Little Buck Creeks;—Also, 100 Acres in same District, in the fork of North and South Packolet Rivers.—Persons wishing to purchase a part or the whole of these lands, are invited to examine them, and address the Subscriber at Salisbury, N. C.

JAMES P. PONDER, Attorney.

April 10, 1840. 3w.



Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 493¼ Acres of Land, situated in Spartanburg District, S. C., on Island Creek, between the Island ford on Broad River, and the Packolet River;—and also, 180 Acres, or thereabouts, in the same section, between North and South Packolet Rivers. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of these lands, can examine them, and address the Subscriber at Salisbury, N. C.

JAMES P. PONDER.

April 10, 1840. 3w.

More Good Things,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bannanas,
Mackarel,	Malaga Grapes,
Cheese,	Hyson Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,	Powder and Shot, London Mustard, " Porter,
Anchois,	English Walnuts,
First rate Oysters,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,	Figs, Hazle Nuts,
Spanish Cigars—best,	Albany Ale,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Newark Cider, Essence of Cinnamon,
Starch,	" Mint,
Soap,	" Cloves,
Molasses,	All kinds of Cordials,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	All kinds of Wines,
Coffee,	All kinds of Liquors,
Raisins, Almonds, Oranges,	All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its cotinuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

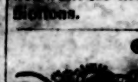
C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.,* lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.,* from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.,* ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the *cash,* or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. F

Garden Seeds.



A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies, For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED
OILS,
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Number Six,
FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. F

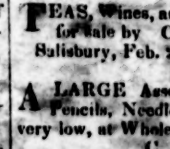
SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS',
Feb. 21, 1840. F

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at whole-sale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 28, 1840. F

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice, and cheap, just call at
Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. F

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 21, 1840. F



FINE NORTHERN
Barouches,
BUGGIES & SULKIES,
All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

Wanted.
ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed Castor Oil. Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCE.

Ormond, Farewell, Oxford without a head!
Oxford, Farewell, duke without a duchy!
History of England.

The moral of the late proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies concerning the Duke of Nemours' Donation Bill, lies deeper than the simple question of economy. It is not merely that the people do not like to pay so heavily for a royal family, but that they cannot. France is altered. She is no longer the France that worshipped the rising star at Versailles, and fluttered her chivalry at Fontainbleau. They say that she is growing prosperous and careful in proportion; that her manufacturing industry is rapidly swelling into importance; and that her fetes and spectacles are being superseded by the labors of the steam engine, the spinning jenny and the furnace. All this is true; and this is the very reason why she cannot afford to expend large sums for the support of a numerous stock of princes. She is finding out better modes for the investment of capital.

The institutions of France are essentially popular; all but one of the Orleans dynasty, which is fast descending into the unpopularity that engulphed Charles X. The repeal of the law of primogeniture, and the abrogation of hereditary titles, have worked a miraculous change in France. By the former measure, the country, is no longer burthened with large inheritances in a few hands, a population of younger sons billeted upon its produce is broken up into infinite divisions of property. There are more small farms and vineyards in France than in any other part of Europe of similar extent, the inevitable consequence of the equal partitions of family estates amongst surviving children. By the latter measure, the dazzling fascination, of aristocracy have been blotted out, and there is no longer either fear or wonder for dukes, or princes, or marquises. The whole body of the people, therefore, are reduced as nearly as possible, to one clear level.—No man struggles for a decoration or a title, for neither decorations nor titles bring distinction.—There is no longer a lofty order of perpetual pretension treading the upper air, and overshadowing with wings of power the toiling multitude below. This weight has been plucked up and cast upon the earth to work out its own salvation with its own hands, amongst the dun and swarthy crowd it has hitherto menaced and oppressed. What respect, then, remains for conventional pomp and princely pride? The pageant has vanished—the horrizon clear—and the superstition has passed away which hitherto sustained the oriental luxury of idle and pampered state.

Well has De Lamenais applied the law of Scripture, and Carlyle after him, that labor is the inheritance of man. He who does not labor has no business on this gushing and fertile soil of life. They are working out the law manfully in France, and the time is not far distant when its fruits will become visible. The sub-division of the land gives every man something, but he must set himself in earnest to make it more, and to make it enough. The progress of industry is not a revelation from the clouds—it is in the progress of necessity. So long as the law of primogeniture lasted there was overmuch wealth and overmuch poverty side by side—gorged plenty and squalid want. Now there is, or ought to be, neither; and the new condition of things forces those who hitherto folded themselves up in secure *ennui*, to stir actively for their maintenance, to come down into the haunts of traffic, and vindicate, by their example, the common rights of the people. The surface is covered with steaming brows—nobody is idle—new channels of employment are daily opened—every individual feels that he has something to labor for, and something to preserve—there is no longer any squandering for shows and processions—and as this industrious energy advances, the sentiment of submission to costly *tableaux* and royal quarterings expires. France will lose a great deal of poetry by all this; her imagination may go out as her revenues come in: but can any thinking man doubt that she will gain in solid national advantages more than she will lose in epigrams and lyrics?

Louis Philippe does not understand the true state of things, or, understanding, is playing a desperate game to overturn them. He cannot exalt his family at the cost of millions against their consent; and the wealthier the people grow by their labor, the less inclination they will exhibit to endure such attempts upon their purse. He is the richest man in Europe, and France has already done more than enough for his children. After all the reverses of fortune he has seen, and the mettled experience he has had of the world, it is strange that he should take up with avarice, that "good old gentlemanly vice," and above all, so openly and on so exposed a pedestal, that all the world can see him with gleaming eyes and wrinkled fingers counting his rouleaus. His subjects have outlived the unwarrantable demands of the court; they have even outlived the emotion of indignation. He cannot even get up a sensation in the confusion of which he might carry his point. They reject his bill calmly, and the work of the nation goes on just as if nothing remarkable had happened. These signs are ominous, and if he has the courage to interpret them, he will retreat from the position he has taken up. If not, he is as little likely to maintain his own safety as the Duke to get his bill. What then will become of thee, Orleans? "Farewell, Oxford without a head!" "Farewell, duke without a duchy!"

A Queer Character.—Among the doings at the Court of Common Pleas for Rockingham county, N. H., the Exeter news letter states that Alfred Tetherly, of Charleston, N. H., was indicted for stealing a horse, the property of Josiah Woodman of Nottingham. On being asked if "guilty or not guilty," he said they might set him down as guilty, for he went into the barn to lodge for the night, and finding no hay there for him to lie on, or the horse to eat, he took the beast *out of pity*, rode him up the country, where there was hay enough, and sold him to a man who would feed him well, and not allow him to starve. He thought some about riding the horse back to its owner, but the jade travelled so hard that he would rather go to the State Prison for a dozen years than ride him again a dozen miles. The Court sentenced him to three years hard labor in the State Prison.

Lost wealth may be regained by a course of industry—the wreck of health repaired by temperance—forgotten knowledge restored by study—alienated friendship soothed into forgiveness—even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue. But who ever again looked upon his vanished honor—recalled his slighted years, and stamped them with wisdom—or effaced from Heaven's record the fearful blot of a wasted life.

There is nothing which so keenly wounds a little mind, as to witness the objects of its jealousy calmly pursuing their own concerns, without the least notice of its puny vaporings.

YANKEE HUMOR.

The following very humorous police report, which appeared in a late number of the St. Louis Bulletin, will be found very amusing:

Police Office, Nov. 7.—Abijah Hemingway was brought up from a black hole this morning. One glance at his face and appearance was sufficient to designate, beyond doubt, to what genus of the species homo he belonged. The shrewd twinkle of a small grey eye—the cotton bandanna handkerchief, curiously twisted about his long, lythe neck—the striped trowsers, meeting at mid leg with a pair of substantial blue woollen stockings—the broad striped Valencia vest, with the stripes running diagonally across the chest and meeting in an acute angle at the waistband—the shock of coarse hair which hung about the forehead like a bundle of buckwheat over a pumpkin—all betrayed an unalloyed Yankee of the greenest kind—to use his own expression, "just picked off the bush." Having taken his seat, he crossed his legs, put his elbow upon his knee, and dropped his under jaw into the palm of his right hand, exhibiting in the manœuvre an enormous quid of pigtail, which he continued to roll and twist about in his mouth, while his face exhibited the most ludicrous contortions. The witnesses having been called up, stated that, as they came down Second street last night, about eleven o'clock, they heard a voice which appeared to proceed partly from under ground, calling out for help. They proceeded to the spot whence the noise seemed to proceed, when they discovered the prisoner in a newly dug cellar trap, with a segar in his mouth. He had seated himself on the "corner stone" of the new edifice, and was smoking very deliberately, every now and then calling out,—"Why the blazes don't you come and help a feller out, some on ye? If this is the way you treat strangers out here, I guess I'll get hum as soon as possible. But if any on you ever cum to Saco, I kalkilate you'll git jesse."

After, considerable effort, he was dragged out; and the watchman, supposing him either to be drunk or crazy, lodged him in the calaboose. At this stage of the evidence Mr. Hemmingway, who had been for some time very fidgety, broke out with "You be darned! I hadn't drunk a drop of nothing to speak on, sence I left dad'seider barrel in Saco!" He was ordered to sit down. "Ain't I going to have a chance to say nothin?" "Presently; keep quiet." The other testimony having been gone through with, during which Mr. Hemmingway several times manifested a strong disposition to "mix up in the confab," his honor addressed him with "Well, Mr. Abijah Hemmingway, now we'll hear what you've got to say for yourself." "Wal, I kalkilate it's about time. No offence, Squire; but I dew think them are fellers that's been jabbering to you are the greatest"—"no bad words, sir. Give an account of yourself. Where did you come from?" "Wal, now, Squire, if you wont quill-wheel about, I'll tell you the whole consarn. You see I hain't been here but a desprit few days, and I don't kere how soon I git away. I had a few notions to dispose on, and I thought I should find a pretty good market here amongst the Blackfeet Indians, which I understand was tolerably plenty in these parts. "Wal, as I"—"never mind the Blackfeet Indians. Where did you come from?" Now, Squire, don't keep puttin' on me so, you spile my story. Wal, as I was sayin', there was a feller that I got acquainted with, invited me to go to the theatre. I didn't know exactly what he meant, but I kinder thought I'd go, any how; and I went according. Sich, Squire, you hain't no idee!"—"Well, well, never mind all that; answer my question; where did you come from? who are you? what are you doing here? Tell me at once."—"Now don't, Squire! What's the use of getting in a passion, and putting me out so often? Wal, I was sayin', I went to the theatre, and—Squire, you can't guess what I seed there! There was a gal there jest about half dressed, and the way she did make her legs and naked arms fly round, was no business to nobody, now I tell you! Then there was a feller come out in his night-cap and a calico gown: but he stomped and hollered as if he got into a nest of yaller jackets, till a young feller dressed up to kill, in spick and span new broadcloth, comes in and pacifies the old man, and then"—

"Now, Mr. Hemmingway, just attend to me one moment, if you please. Will you give me some account of yourself?" "Wal, Squire, I kalkilate I will. You know, then, that—by the by, Squire, do you know where Portland is, way down in the State of Maine?" "Yes, well, go on." "Why, I didn't come from there! But there's a place in the same State called Kennebunk; I spose you know where that is tew, don't ye?" "Yes, yes, pray go on. You say you came from Kennebunk?" "No, I don't, Squire, exactly. If you must know all about it, I'll tell you. My name is Abijah Hemmingway, son of old deacon Ezra Hemmingway, of Saco, Maine. They call me, principally, Long Bije for shortness. I've got a sister earning her four pence a week in the cotton factory; and I've got a cousin in Lowell, and another in these parts somewhere, that I expect has turned Mormon; and I've come out here to see about her, and try to git her back; and went like a darned fool to the theatre, and in trying to git tew the tavern where I put up, I fell slam into the mud, and if these ere darned critters say I warnt as sober as a deacon, they—I won't say they lie, but if they don't stretch the tuckering out of the truth, I'll be gosh darned tew blazes. That's what I've got to say, and make the most on't." "Go away, sir, and find your cousins. You are discharged." "Much obliged to you, Squire. But I should like darned well to know who is goin' to pay for blackin' my shoes and cleanin' up my Sunday coat and trowsers." "Go away, sir, go away, for mercy's sake." "Wal, I guess I will. Good day, Squire; if you ever come into our parts, I hope you'll get hum with a whole skin!" And Abijah Hemmingway stalked out of the office.

It is said a man will live one hundred years longer, if he pays the printer punctually, and reads his own newspaper. Try it.

A watch was stolen in the pit of the Opera in Paris; the loser complained in a loud voice, and said, "It is just seven; in a few minutes my watch will strike, the sound is strong, and by that means we shall instantly ascertain where it is." The thief, terrified at this, endeavored to escape, and by his agitation discovered himself.

Rare Instance of Conjugal Affection.—In a case before a New York Court, a woman, a witness, swore that she had *never lost sight of her husband for twelve hours together, at any one time, either day or night, during a period of fifty years.*

Tinder.—Somebody describes tinder to be a thin rag, such as the modern female dress, intended to catch *sparks*, raise *flames*, and light up *matches*.

Beautiful.—A deaf and dumb person being asked what was his idea of forgiveness, took the pencil and wrote—"it is the odor which flowers yield when trampled on."

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840. F

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
January 10, 1840. F

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
Messrs. Spring & Shankle, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by
JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the
Cabinet-Making Business,
IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.
Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.
Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN C. PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. F

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received until the 15th of April next, for building two BRICK BUILDINGS, for the use of the Poor of Rowan county. The one to be forty feet long by eighteen feet in the clear; the other to be fifty two feet long by eighteen in the clear, one story high. For further particulars of plan and conditions, apply to Daniel H. Cress and John Coughenour, contractors for the Board of Wardens of the Poor.
Salisbury, March 5, 1840 30—4w

FOR SALE,

60 SACKS of Liverpool Salt;
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses;
6 boxes of Sherry and Madeira Wine;
1,000 lbs. fine and common chewing Tobacco;
4 dozen grass Scythes;
Het-Anker Bolting-Cloths and Screen Wire,
By CRESS & BOGER.
Salisbury, March 13, 1840.

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.
WILLIAM OTRICH.
Mocksville, Feb. 7. 1840. F

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good
Goods,
well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.
N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.
☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of
CUTTING-STONE
as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.
—ALSO—
for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.
N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.
JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf
LANDS:
Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

Salisbury Female Academy

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy inform the Public, that this institution is now under the care of Miss Emma J. Baker, a young lady in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught Music in this and other seminaries with entire satisfaction.

Terms of Tuition.—For beginners, per session of five months,	$8 00
For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geography, and History,	10 00
The above, with the higher branches in the literary department,	12 50
Music, on the Piano and Guitar,	25 00
Painting,	10 00

Ornamental Needlework, and the making Wax Flowers will also be taught, if desired, at $5 each.
N. B. The French Language is also taught, to those who desire it, by a gentleman who is a native of France. By Order of the Trustees.
T. L. COWAN, Chairman.
February 28, 1840. 27—F

LA TH,

Grandsired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the Champion of America—Winner of the Great Match Race, the North against the South—$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,
LATH,
BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second Season *at Salisbury*, which commenced *on the 21st ultimo*, and *will end on the 20th of June next*, at $25 the Season, and $40 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—
☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.
Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 28—F

PEDIGREE:
I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.
DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inces high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.
Lath was a race Horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.
WADE HAMPTON.
Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be supassed by any horse, imported or native.
I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.
The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal-getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.
R. W. L.
N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the Season. [March 13, 1840.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.
February 21, 1840. F

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows: Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.
A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.
N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,
INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.
Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.
☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

An Impostor!

WE most sincerely regret, that cases of hypocrisy so often occur among the clerical ranks—and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing," named in the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass him along, brother types, that he may be held up to universal contempt, and thus save many from becoming his dupes.

New York, December 17, 1839.

Sir: Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man, by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "*Reverend Impostor*,") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which, I perceive, you are the general Agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarrantable liberties with members of his church. I, therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed, lest many of my fellow-citizens should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the conscientious duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts: I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—and that, too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 252 Broadwy, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base Impostor, Fenwick, I subscribe myself, Sir, very respectfully,

J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. David S. Rowland, Boston, Mass.

P. S.—Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for your city, will hand you this letter, and, if you desire, he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick, than it would be possible for me to do on paper. J. P. M.

☞ REVEREND IMPOSTOR!! ☜

LOOK OUT! Look out!! look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and better known to the citizens of Monroe County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR," the soulless VILLIAN, who was dismissed from the pulpit, sometime since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon the Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this *Scoundrel* wrote to the subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since.—To avoid any suspicion as to the *design* of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "*Cloven Foot*," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday, with utter *Astonishment*, the General Agent learnt that this *Reverend Deceiver* is now impiously manufacturing with his own *unholy hands* a worthless medicine,—a *spurious Sanative*, which he is employing swindling pedlers to palm upon the public as the *Genuine Original*.

☞ If the people of America will only bear *one fact* in mind, there is not even a *possibility* of their being duped by this *unprincipled villian*. The fact is this:—☞ *No Pedler or travelling Agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.* ☜ Again, every Agent of the *true* Sanative, is appointed by the *General Agent*, and receives the medicine directly *from the Depository in Boston*.

☞ Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it.) *remember the above facts*, and they may be *sure* of obtaining the *Genuine Original Compound*.

☞ N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is *earnestly* desired to give an *immediate alarm*, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns. And that the General Agent may be *certain* that the public are put on the *Look Out* for the *Impostor*, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, *as soon as possible*.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository No. 188,
Dec. 20, 1839. Washington St., Boston.